

Endnotes

- 1 Documents reviewed included:

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Wilson MP, Chia D, Ehlers B. *Green Chemistry in California: A Framework for Leadership in Chemicals Policy and Innovation*, Special Report of the California Policy Research Center, University of California, to the California Senate Environmental Quality Committee and Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials. March, 2006 [hereinafter, "Cal. Report"] (Website: http://coeh.berkeley.edu/news/06_wilson_policy.htm) (PDF of full report: http://coeh.berkeley.edu/docs/news/06_wilson_policy.pdf) Dr. Wilson presented information to the Task Force from this report in April 2007.

ToSCA is not the only federal statute concerned with chemical safety, but, with respect to chemicals in consumer products, it is the primary federal regulatory mechanism. Chemicals classified as pesticides are separately regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) which, unlike ToSCA, requires testing, review, and registration of pesticides before they are marketed. Pharmaceuticals are also separately regulated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which also requires pre-market testing. Other federal and state laws that pertain to toxic chemicals are essentially "end-of-pipe" statutes that do not allow review of chemicals prior to their introduction into commerce, and regulate a relatively narrow range of chemicals. See Cal Report. p.20-21: The Consumer Product Safety Commission investigates and institutes enforcement actions against manufacturers of consumer products after reports of injuries or deaths related to those products.

At a total budget of \$62 million, with 421 workers, it is one of the smallest federal agencies, though it regulates an industry that sells \$1.4 trillion annually. The agency has the capacity to investigate only 10 to 15 percent of the reported injuries or deaths linked to consumer goods. Lipton, E. Safety Agency Faces Scrutiny Amid Changes. The New York Times, September 2, 2007.
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- 6 Cal. Report, p. 19.
- 7 Roe D., Pease, W. Toxic Ignorance. In: The Environmental Forum. May/June 1998; 28.
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- 9 Corrosion Proof Fittings v. USEPA. 947F. 2d 1201 (5th Cir. 1991); Cal. Report, p.18; Plater, p.840
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- 11 Data derived from sales and distribution reports provided by pesticide manufacturers and distributors and commercial applicator summary reports provided to the Maine Board of Pesticides Control annually. http://www.maine.gov/agriculture/pesticides/turf_bmps/index.htm#3
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- 19 USEPA Office of Inspector General Evaluation Report no. 2006-P-00009, Jan 10, 2006. Opportunities to Improve Data Quality and Children's Health through the Food Quality Protection Act. <http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/2006/20060110-2006-P-00009.pdf>
- 20 Pesticides; Data Requirements for Conventional Chemicals. Federal Register: October 26, 2007 (Volume 72, Number 207) [Rules and Regulations] [Page 60933-60988] From the Federal Register Online via GPO Access [[waits.access.gpo.gov](http://www.access.gpo.gov)] [DOCID: fr26oc07-14] [Page 60934]]
- 21 Directive 98/8/EC. Published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/biocides/pdf/dir_98_8_biocides.pdf
- 22 California Department of Pesticide Regulation. <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pur/purmain.htm>
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- 24 Task Force member Mark Dobrovolsky, Director of Product Supply for Tom's of Maine
- 25 Task Force member Stacie Beyer Corporate Environmental Manager for InterfaceFABRIC, Inc. (formerly Interface, Inc).
- 26 Mark Catlin Industrial Hygienist and Haz Mat Project Coordinator for the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Education and Support Fund. Mr. Catlin is engaged in training workers throughout the U.S. on Hazardous Materials issues.
- 27 29 CFR 1910.1200 (g)(2)(i)(C)(1)
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 - 34 U.S. EPA. Report on America's Children and the Environment. <http://www.epa.gov/envirohealth/children/highlights/index.htm>
 - 35 U.S. EPA Report on America's Children and the Environment: A First View of Available Measures. <http://yosemite.epa.gov/oehp/ochpweb.nsf/content/download.htm>, at p. 56 (footnotes omitted).
 - 36 Ibid. p. 50.
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 - 42 Kenneth Cook, President and Co-founder of the Environmental Working Group, February 7, 2007 presentation to the Task Force
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 - 51 Ken Geiser, PhD Lowell Center for Sustainable Production, September 29 2006 presentation to the Task Force.
 - 52 Dennison, Richard A. 2007, *High Hopes, Low Marks A final Report Card on the high Production volume Chemical Challenge*, Environmental Defense.
 - 53 <http://www.epa.gov/hpv/index.htm>
 - 54 USEPA News Release Washington, D.C. August 21, 2007, U.S. Canada and Mexico Take Lead to manage Industrial Chemicals
 - 55 From 1990-2004, under the Massachusetts TURA program, toxic chemical use declined by 41%, toxic byproducts (waste) was reduced by 65% and toxic chemicals shipped in products went down by 58%. Among businesses affected by the Massachusetts TURA, 70% of firms identified toxics use reduction options and 81% of those reported implementing at least some of them. Two-thirds of firms reported cost savings and health & safety benefits. From 1990-1997 the reported costs of the program were \$77 million and the monetized benefits were \$91 million (not including benefits to human health, ecology and non-TURA firms).
 - 56 Toxics Use Reduction Institute, University of Massachusetts Lowell, Five Chemicals Alternatives Assessment Study, June 2006, www.turi.org.
 - 57 http://www.chemicalsubstanceschmiques.gc.ca/categor/index_e.html
 - 58 The new international chemicals policies include the UN Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, UN Stockholm Convention on the Elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), IOMC's "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Hazardous Chemicals" (GHS), and the United Nations Environment Program's SAICM (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management). Other new European Union (EU) chemicals policies in addition to REACH are the End of Life Vehicle Directive, Waste from Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) Directive and the Restriction on Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive.

- 59 European Commission REACH website http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reach_intro.htm
- 60 European Commission REACH website http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reach_intro.htm
<http://www.chemicalspolicy.org/>, which includes comprehensive resources on REACH and related chemicals policy initiatives.
- 61 See the University of Massachusetts at Lowell's Center for Green Chemistry, http://www.greenchemistry.uml.edu/html/ClickablePrinciplesproject_files/frame.htm, for an expression of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry.
- 62 Presentation by Michael Bilodeau, Associate Director of Forest Bio-products Research and Director of the Process Development Center at University of Maine at Orono.
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- 64 Environmental Defense–DuPont Nano Partnership (June 2007), NANO Risk Framework
- 65 Breggin, L.K., and J.Pendergrass (July 2007), Where Does the Nano Go?
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- 88 By “vulnerable populations” we mean those groups of people who are most susceptible to the effects of toxic chemicals, including for example the developing fetus, children, the elderly, people whose health has already been compromised by disease and people with specific genetic susceptibility.
- 89 By “inherent properties of concern” we mean the physical, chemical, biological and other attributes that enable a chemical to exhibit human toxicity, ecotoxicity, persistence in the environment or bioaccumulation or to form breakdown products, i.e. to transform into other chemicals of potential concern through degradation, metabolism or combustion or by other means.
- 90 PBTs are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic chemicals; vPvBs are very persistent and very bioaccumulative chemicals without regard to evidence of toxicity.
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VIII. Glossary of Acronyms

BGS	Maine Bureau of General Services	MEIF	Maine Economic Incentive Fund
CDC	U.S.Centers for Disease Control	MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons	NHANES	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
CMR	Carcinogens, Mutagens and Reproductive toxins	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
DAFS	Maine Department of Administrative and Financial Services	PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
DECD	Maine Department of Economic and Community Development	PBDE	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers
DEP	Maine Department of Environmental Protection	PBT's	Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxins
DNT	Developmental Neurotoxicity Testing	PCB	PolyChlorinated Biphenyls
DOT	Maine Department of Transportation	PLA	Polylactic Acid
EPEAT	Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool	PMN	Pre Market Notification
EPP	Environmentally Preferable Purchasing	PMD	Maine Bureau of General Services Property Management Division
EU	European Union	R&D	Research and Development
EWG	Environmental Working Group	REACH	European Union Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act	REDs	Registration Eligibility Decisions
FQPA	Food Quality Protection Act	RFQ	Request for Quotations
GAO	U.S.Government Accountability Office	SEIU	Service Employees International Union
GCPSP	Green Chemistry Program for Sustainable Production	SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
GHS	Globally Harmonized System	TURA	Toxics Use Reduction Acts
GS	Green Seal	ToSCA	Toxic Substances and Control Act
HCS	Hazard Communication Standard	USEPA	Environmental Protection Agency
IPM	Integrated Pest Management	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
LEED-EB	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design standards for Existing Buildings	vPvB	Very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative